

ALLIES TO HAVE 78,000 MEN.

MORE TROOPS GOING TO CHINA
DESPITE CHINESE PEACE TALK.

Americans and British Led in the Victory at Yangtze and Chinese Are Reported Fleeing Toward Peking in a Demoralized Condition. Li Hung Chang Said to Have Been Ordered to Negotiate for Peace—Russia to Have an Immense Army in Manchuria.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A despatch to the Daily Mail, dated Chong, Aug. 10, describes the battle of Yangtze. It says that the Americans and British led the attack.

The Chinese position consisted of seven lines of intrenchments 200 yards apart. They retired from one line to the other, constantly firing, until they were driven from the last, when they fled in the direction of Peking in a completely demoralized condition. The Yangtze positions were of great natural strength and were splendidly fortified.

The British had 200 killed and wounded and the Americans 270. (Gen. Chaffey has reported the American loss as about thirty.)

Chinese prisoners say that their army retreated because the British poured poison on them, referring to the lyddite shells, missiles with which they had never before had any experience.

There is little additional news direct from China, the fullest news concerning the situation coming from Washington. Despatches from Russia indicate that that country is not desirous of an independent struggle now, but will do much to preserve her own territory from violation. She is, however, evidently making colossal preparations to shortly and finally settle the question of supremacy in eastern Asia.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard sends an estimate of the total force at Tientsin, which he places at 38,000 with 114 guns. This number will be increased by the middle of August by 2,500 Germans with 8 guns, 1,000 French with 12 guns and 4,000 Japanese with thirty guns. During September there will be an increase in Pechili of 11,800 Germans with thirty-four guns, 10,000 French with twenty guns, 4,800 Russians with twenty-four guns and 1,400 British sailors and marines with heavy guns from England, Australia and Cape Colony. Assuming that there are now 1,000 Americans with 24 guns, as reported, en route from San Francisco there will be in Pechili by the end of September 78,000 troops with 180 guns. At the same date Russia will have 145,000 men and 243 guns in Manchuria and Siberia. Thus there will be over 200,000 men and over 600 guns against China, plus 70 large warships and 12 torpedo boats in the Gulf of Pechili, 21 warships and 1 torpedo boat on the Yangtze Kiang, 18 ships and 3 torpedo boats at Canton and 3 German ships at Tientsin.

A Shanghai despatch to a news agency of yesterday's date says a Chinese official is responsible for the statement that Li Ping Heng with 15,000 trained troops has gone to Yangtze to oppose the forward march of the allies.

It is reported that an Imperial edict has been issued appointing Li Hung Chang as representative of the Chinese Government to conduct negotiations with the Powers for peace. The Foreign Office does not make public the contents of the despatch sent by Sir Claude MacDonald from Peking under date of Aug. 4, merely stating that the message is much to the same effect as the one from M. Pichon, the French Minister, which was published Thursday.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10.—M. Francqui, the Belgian Consul at Shanghai, confirms the statement that Li Hung Chang has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to enter into peace negotiations with the Powers.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 10.—Official despatches show that the Japanese losses at the battle of Peking were 200 killed and wounded.

RUSSIAN TAKE MANCHURIAN TOWNS.
Newchwang and Kharbin Among Them—Russian Administration Introduced.

S. PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.—Major-General Alekseyev reports the capture of Newchwang by the Russians. Gen. Grodekoff reports the capture of Kharbin.

Gen. Alekseyev further reports that the Russians captured Aug. 4 a mining boat and a vessel. They bombarded the town of Gremyachy and the town of the inhabitants are being driven and a Russian administration introduced.

Gen. Grodekoff reports that Gen. Rennenkampf on Aug. 7 overtook and defeated the Chinese, who fled from Aug. 4. The Chinese in the evening attacked and tried to turn both Russian flanks, but they were repelled with great loss by rifle fire and repeated charges by the Cossacks. The Chinese numbered 3,000 infantry and 400 cavalry. They had twelve guns, two of which were captured. Owing to the enormous character of the country the Cossacks were mostly compelled to fight on foot. Gen. Rennenkampf was reinforced, but the final result of the battle is not given.

It is reported that 12,000 Chinese from Hunan and Hubei are marching toward Peking and Tientsin.

Col. Fung reports from Port Arthur under date of Aug. 8 that Gen. Pleisner, marching by way of Inkai, Col. Bombrowsky, from the north, moved simultaneously on the Chinese forces at Haichan. Col. Bombrowsky sent Cossacks to cut off the retreat. The Chinese fled, abandoning twelve obsolete guns, and a quantity of ammunition. The Russians pursued them for thirty-five versts, when they became too weary to proceed further. The Russian losses were slight.

Part of the Fifth Infantry Leaves for the Orient.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Companies I, K, L and M, comprising 512 men and 11 officers, constituting the Third Battalion of the Fifth United States Infantry, left Fort Sheridan today for San Francisco, where the transport cargo is waiting.

The Fifth Battalion of the same regiment is expected to arrive at San Francisco tomorrow. It will be off some time within the next two weeks.

Spent all day Sunday on beautiful L. I. Sound; last night at Westchester, N. Y. Camp. I. S. Soud.

RUSSIAN PLANS TO CRUSH CHINA.

Clear's Forces in the East to Be Increased to 400,000 Men.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A despatch to the Graphic from Moscow describes the growth of the war fever against China among all classes, the feeling not being alone connected with the Peking situation. Russia, it is said, is concentrating 400,000 men in the Far East for the purpose of inflicting a series of staggering blows on the Chinese. She will not commence the really offensive until success is certain. She realizes that the future security of her eastern boundaries depends upon her inflicting such chastisement as will deter the Chinese for generations from violating Russian territory. Therefore, the Slav flat has gone forth that the Mongols must be overwhelmed and crushed beyond resurrection.

It is rumored in military circles that the Russian permanent force in the Eastern possessions will be increased to 400,000 men.

MORE TROOPS TO GO TO CHINA.
Germany Has 8,000 Men Available and They Will Be Sent at Once.

Special Cable Dispatches to THE SUN

COLOGNE, Aug. 10.—The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says that, as the Chinese have shown more stubbornness and courage than they did in the war with Japan, further reinforcements of German and other troops have been ordered to China. Five thousand German troops, who are easily available, thanks to the voluntary enlistment, will be forwarded immediately. Regarding the report that Germany has resolved to send 15,000 or 20,000 additional troops, an inspired article says that nobody can foresee the course events will take. For the present, however, the Government does not contemplate sending any such considerable force.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A despatch from Shanghai quotes M. Bazarre, the French Consul, as stating that 3,000 American troops will arrive there next week to protect the French settlement. Russia has chartered the Allan Line steamer Sicilian to carry troops to the Far East.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 10.—Russia has contracted with the Danish East Asiatic Company for transportation of 10,000 troops to China. The company has agreed to transport 10,000 troops, including with the North German Lloyd's and the Hamburg-American Steamship Companies for eight more transports.

TOKYO, Aug. 10.—The transport Ardour has sailed for China with 600 troops and military stores.

VON WALTHERSE TO ARRIVE SEPT. 22.
Not Going to China via San Francisco, as Was Reported.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says that Field Marshal Count Von Waltherse is expected to arrive in Peking by the United States, as it was stated he would do, but will go on the warship Sachsen, which will sail from either Genoa or Naples on Aug. 21, and arrive at Shanghai on or about Sept. 22.

PLANS FOR THE ADVANCE.
Washington Expects the Allies to Reach Peking Within Ten Days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Preparations for an extensive campaign in China are being made by all the foreign Powers. That a more extensive campaign than the relief of the Ministers at Peking is thought of is not denied by War Department officials. It is fully expected that the allied troops will be engaged in China for six months to come. Provisions for an army of 12,000 men for six months are being purchased by the Commissary Department; clothing and field equipment for the same number of troops are being provided and every provision is being made for the wintering of the troops in China.

While preparing for other operations should they be necessary, this country has not committed itself to any movement other than for the rescue of the foreign Ministers. The restoration of American citizens and the restoration of order in the Chinese Empire. In agreement with the other Powers, the United States is prepared to participate in any operation which may be necessary to bring about a complete cooperation with the other Powers for the purpose of restoring order in the Chinese Empire. It is believed, however, that it will take some time to bring about a complete cooperation with the other Powers for the purpose of restoring order in the Chinese Empire.

It is certainly not thought by War Department officials that the resulting expedition will be more than ten days longer in reaching Peking than the relief of the Ministers at Peking. The War Department has carefully studied the map issued by the Japanese and has gathered all the information it can concerning the condition of the country, and there is much difference of opinion as to which route should be taken from the coast to the interior. The main route to Peking follows the coast, and the main route to Peking follows the coast, and the main route to Peking follows the coast.

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DECEIT USED AT PEKIN.

SURPRISE CAUSED BY A MESSAGE FROM MINISTER CONGER.

Efforts of China to Get the Foreign Ministers Out of Peking—The Ministers Refuse to Leave Without a Foreign Escort—Seven American Marines Killed; Sixteen Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Beyond sending a cipher message to Minister Conger the Government took no action to-day affecting the diplomatic aspects of the Chinese question. This message was based on another despatch from Mr. Conger, transmitted by cipher through Chinese officials. It was laid before the State Department this morning by Mr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, who received it after midnight in a telegram from his Government, and was given to the press in the following statement prepared by Mr. Alvey A. Adee, the Acting Secretary of State:

"The Tsung-li-Yamen states to the diplomatic body that the various foreign Governments have repeatedly asked, through the respective Chinese Ministers, that we immediately depart from Peking under suitable escort. The Yamen asks us to fix a date for our departure, and to make the necessary arrangements to do so. Our reply is that we will seek instructions from our Governments, and that in the absence of such instructions we cannot quit our post.

"I must inform you that in order to insure our safe departure foreign troops only can be sent to escort us. The Yamen has offered to send 200 Chinese soldiers, including 200 women and children, as well as 1,000 native Christians, who cannot be abandoned to certain massacre. We cannot accept a Chinese escort under any circumstances.

"All my colleagues are despatching the foregoing to their respective Governments. "Of the American Marines seven have been killed and sixteen wounded, among the latter Capt. Myers and Dr. Lippert, who are getting along well.

This message is identical, except in the reference to the American killed and wounded, with the telegrams received by other foreign Governments from their Ministers in Peking. It was evidently prepared in accordance with an agreement among the diplomatics that an identical communication should be sent to their respective Governments. Its most important feature is the exposure of the seeming attempt of the Chinese Government to secure by a trick the consent of the Ministers to leave Peking under a Chinese escort.

There was no warrant for the Tsung-li-Yamen to inform Minister Conger that his Government has "readily" agreed to leave Peking under a Chinese escort. Such a statement was false, so far as it applied to the United States, and it is believed here that none of the other Powers has "readily" agreed through the Chinese representative to its capital "that we [the Ministers in Peking] immediately depart" from that city.

Considerable indignation is felt here over what appears to be a Chinese lie, which, if believed by the Ministers, might have resulted in their massacre and that of the several thousand other foreigners and native Christians who are with them in Peking. After a careful consideration of the matter the officials decided, probably by the President's order, that it was better to ignore the attempt at deception for the time being and perhaps let it pass altogether.

What the other Governments may do remains to be seen, but it is probable that as the telegram from the Ministers on the subject was identical to representations to the Imperial authorities will be made by the respective Ministers. It is believed that the Chinese Government is endeavoring to secure the consent of the Ministers to leave Peking under a Chinese escort, and that the Imperial authorities will be called to their senses.

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WE ACCEPT WALTHERSE.

Limits, However, to His Control Over the American Troops in China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The official announcement was made here to-day by the Secretary of War that the United States had agreed to the selection of Count von Waltherse as commander-in-chief of the international forces in any operation in which the American troops might engage in China. It is understood, however, that he is to command only in the military movements, and is not to have any control over the American troops beyond their participation in some specific operation.

WANT GOLD GUARANTEES.
Depositors in National Banks Fear the Result if Bryan Should Win.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—W. D. Frazer, National Bank Examiner for the State of Indiana, reported to-day that there is a growing fear upon the part of depositors in national banks that Bryan will be elected and that many persons who have money on deposit are asking their bankers to issue them gold certificates. Mr. Frazer says that two men yesterday deposited \$25,000 in a certain bank and that on their demand the certificate contained the words "payable in gold." He adds that the banks seem to be less fearful on the part of the bankers than on the part of the people and that certificates containing the gold clause are issued when requested.

RESIGNED IN HER LAWYER'S OFFICE.
Mrs. J. B. French of Boston Resigns, Arrest in Denver—Has the Governor's Aid.

DENVER, Aug. 10.—The law firm of which the Governor of Colorado is the senior member is in the attitude of blocking the wheels of justice since yesterday noon, because the firm is sheltering in one of its private rooms, Mrs. Julia B. French, a resident of Boston, who is wanted by the authorities for the arrest of Mrs. French came to Denver a couple of days ago, apparently for the purpose of escaping service in a civil suit which was instituted by J. A. Elwell, an attorney of Pueblo, to recover \$1,000. When the attorney discovered that she had departed for Denver, he at once started for this city. He knew that she would be in the city, and he was determined to get her. He got a deputy sheriff who served notice on her there.

Meantime a telephone message had been received from Sheriff Beaman of Pueblo asking that the woman be placed under arrest. A deputy sheriff at once went to Gov. Thomas's law office to make the arrest, but when Mrs. French had been informed of the arrest, she fled to the home of a friend who has access to the room, but no officers are allowed to enter.

Mrs. French is a wealthy woman, who was recently arrested for perjury alleged to have been committed in court in Pueblo. She came into prominence a few months ago when she was arrested on a warrant from the East. The Governor announced to her the requisition at that time.

IN A CAB IN A CANAL.
Mr. Redway of Trenton Took a Bath Here, Coming to New York.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 10.—Thomas B. R. Redway, aged 65, had the queerest experience of his life to-day. He was in a cab on his way to the railroad station to take a train to New York. The harness of the horse did not hold and the horse began to kick and run. The driver jumped as the horse made a plunge into the Delaware and Baritan Canal, but still held on to the reins.

The cab overturned completely in the water, with Mr. Redway in it, and he quickly righted. The water was within four inches of the top of the cab, and in this space Mr. Redway saw two colored men come to his rescue. He was pulled out, none the less, and except a wetting. He took the next train for New York.

HEIRS OF SENATOR FAIR WIN.
Nettie B. Craven Again Defeated in Her Fight for Seat of the Big Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Nettie B. Craven has again suffered defeat in her battle for millions of the late James Graham Fair. In a decision rendered to-day Judge Trout holds that she is not the widow of the millionaire and is not entitled to any allowance out of his estate. He places no faith in her alleged marriage by contract and for the so-called ceremony was held in the city of San Francisco. There was nothing but condemnation. Of that affair he says:

"I do not hesitate to declare the story of the San Francisco ceremony to be a most improbable one. Judge Trout declares the pencil will be used to delete the name of Nettie B. Craven from the list of heirs of the late James Graham Fair. The judge's decision is a final one, and it is believed that the Craven family will be disappointed in their hopes of inheriting the millions of the late James Graham Fair.

Nettie B. Craven is a widow of the late James Graham Fair, who died in 1898, leaving an estate of millions. She has been fighting for years to secure her share of the estate. Judge Trout's decision is a final one, and it is believed that the Craven family will be disappointed in their hopes of inheriting the millions of the late James Graham Fair.

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